Superintendents or to transfer the Assistant Superintendent from Quilon to Alleppey.

The question of establishing a Munsiff's Court at Ambalapuzha must await the report of the Law's Delays Commissioner.

The extension of the Alleppey-Kallarkod road is said to be unnecessary, because the Alleppey-Ambalapuzha road runs parallel to it within two or three furlongs.

The question of the location of all the courts within the same premises must await the availability of funds.

The construction of a waiting shed in the premises of the Additional Munsiff's Court at Alleppey will be taken up when funds permit.

In regard to the opening of an experimental farm and a veterinary hospital at Edatva, as soon as Government are able to open more farms and veterinary hospitals, the claims of your taluk will be considered.

The cart road from the Wadai canal to Kottankulangara will be investigated.

### 110. Needs of the Ambalapuzha taluk.

MR. K. A. PITCHA BAVA SAHIB (*Nominated*) first spoke about the urgent necessity of the introduction of the water supply and the electric supply schemes for the town of Alleppey. Much difficulty was experienced by the people for want of good drinking water.

The toddy and arrack shops should be removed from within the municipal limits. There were many liquor shops in the town, some of which were located near churches, mosques and temples. The existence of the shops was a temptation to the people to take to the evil habit of drinking.

The leper hospital should be immediately shifted to a less congested place. The place at which it was located was thickly populated. There was also a fish market near by.

The necessity for the establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Ambalapuzha had already been emphasised by the previous speaker. The court should be sanctioned without delay.

A Second Class Magistrate's Court should be established at Alleppey, or in the alternative, the local Tahsildar should be invested with magisterial powers.

The office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Quilon should be shifted to Alleppey, in view of the commercial importance of the town.

The Police constables of the town had no settled residence and consequently much difficulty was experienced by the people in seeking Police help at emergent times. To remove this, a Police line, for accommodating 24 constables should be constructed near the Police Station.

Police beat should be introduced within the port limits, when steamers were in the port, in order to prevent pilfering of goods from the steamers.



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Four cross roads should be opened leading to the sea-coast between Alleppey and Ambalapuzha.

DEWAN'S REPLY Mr. Pitcha Bava Sahib, the importance of drinking water and of electrification to Alleppey has been emphasised by the previous speakers; and I have replied that the Chief Engineer is conducting an investigation to find out, by means of borings, if a fair supply of drinking water can be developed from the sub-soil within a practicable distance. The investigation of an electric scheme for the town has been sanctioned and the Chief Engineer hopes that estimates will be ready within the next nine months.

The leper asylum is not so dangerous as it sounds. It is better to have it outside the town. At the moment, the Correspondent says that it cannot be shifted, probably on financial grounds.

The removal of the liquor shops must await the settlement of the general question as I have already stated. I think you all understand the policy of Government in the matter.

As there is a First Class Magistrate's Court and a Bench Magistrate's Court at Alleppey, there is no need for another Stationary Magistrate there. There is one at Ambalapuzha.

I refer you to my answer to the last speaker about the shifting of the Assistant Superintendent of Police from Quilon to Alleppey.

The construction of Police lines must wait until money is available.

Police beat at sea is necessary in a place like Alleppey, and the question will be investigated.

In regard to the four cross roads you want, each one of them will cost Rs. 5,000. If the land required can be secured free of cost, their construction will be considered.

### 111. Needs of Kuttanad.

MRS. MARY ALEXANDER (*Nominated*) first referred to the grievances and hardship suffered by the people of Kuttanad on account of floods. Ever since the great floods of Kuttanad in 1099, there was regular recurrence of flood twice or thrice every year in Kuttanad. On all these occasions the people had to abandon their homes and take shelter in distant places. The Government were alive to the sufferings of these people and had rendered them some help in the shape of money and rice. But it often happened that the benefit of such help did not go to the really needy people. To remedy this state of affairs, the Government should appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to attend to the needs of the flood-stricken people.

Another matter which had been repeatedly pressed on the attention of the Government was the necessity for formulating a scheme to provide raised grounds in areas likely to be affected by floods for the people and the cattle to resort to in times of flood. But nothing had yet been done in the matter. Immediate action should be taken to do the needful in the matter.

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